

**RESPONSE UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.116**  
**U.S. APP. NO. 09/706,814**

**REMARKS**

**I. Summarizing the Final Office Action.**

Claims 1-16 are currently pending. The Examiner maintains the rejection of claims 1, 2, 5, 9, 10 and 14-16 as allegedly being unpatentable over *Hamada* (U.S. Patent No. 6,754,347) under 35 U.S.C. §102(e). The Examiner also maintains the rejection of claims 3, 4, 6-8, 12 and 13 as allegedly being unpatentable over *Hamada* in view of *Oishi, et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,779,195). These rejections are respectfully traversed.

In response to arguments submitted October 5, 2005, the Examiner asserts that the “additional information” as disclosed by *Hamada* in Fig. 6 and as described at col. 10, lines 50+ discloses the claim limitation of “an audio/video producer for inserting the additional information supplied from the packet parser into a particular region in the audio and/or video packet supplied [from a packet parser].” (FOA page 2).

While Fig. 6 shows information “which can be added”, Applicant claims inserting additional information into an audio/video packet supplied from a packet parser. *Hamada* fails to teach or suggest the insertion of additional information supplied from a packet parser into a particular region in an audio/video packet. Below Applicant addresses the claim element of additional information *supplied from a packet parser* as required by claims 1 and 10.

In response to arguments submitted October 5, 2005, the Examiner asserts that “an NIT packet received from the PMT and . . . outputs an event information table” as disclosed by *Oishi*

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at col. 5, lines 10+ teaches the claim limitation of “an EIT parser for receiving the EIT packet from the NIT parser and outputting additional information,” as required by claim 3 (FOA page 2). The Examiner further relies on the teachings of *Oishi* at col. 6, lines 1-32 to provide an EIT parser receiving an EIT packet from the NIT parser, and that a service description table is received from the PMT parser for outputting additional information (FOA page 2). Below Applicant addresses the subject matter required by claim 3 and the Examiner’s response to Applicant’s previously submitted arguments.

**II. Addressing the Rejection of Each Claim.**

The Examiner rejects claims 1, 2, 5, 9, 10 and 14-16 as allegedly being unpatentable over *Hamada* under 35 U.S.C. §102(e). The Examiner provides a detailed comparison of each of Applicant’s claims, element by element, to the disclosure in *Hamada* citing to specific language within the reference. The claims above will be addressed in numerical order.

Claim 1 requires, “. . . an audio/video producer for inserting the additional information supplied from the packet parser into a particular region in the audio and/or video packet supplied from the audio/video parser . . .”. The Examiner cites to *Hamada* at Fig. 6 alleging that “Fig. 6 shows additional information that can be added to the packet parser into a particular region” (FOA page; OA July 5, 2005 page 3). The subject matter which the Examiner asserts is shown in Fig. 6 is distinguishable from the subject matter of claim 1 recited above. While Fig. 6 shows information “which can be added”, Applicant claims inserting additional information into an audio/video packet. Reviewing *Hamada* for teaching the insertion of additional information

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*supplied from a packet parser* into a particular region in an audio/video packet, specifically reviewing col. 10, lines 50+ (FOA page 2) and Fig. 6, Fig. 6 shows a schematic diagram for explaining an extracting method for TS packets of a predetermined stream. Fig. 6 fails to disclose an audio/video producer for inserting additional information supplied from the packet parser into a particular region in the audio and/or video packet. *Hamada* references Fig. 6 and teaches a TS packet containing video data of a particular channel *is assigned* a unique PID corresponding thereto. Thus, to extract a TS packet of a desired channel, the value of the PID assigned to the packet is required. Consequently, a TS has a TS packet that contains additional information table PSI that represents the relation between channels and PIDs (col. 8, lines 8-14). Examples of PSI are PAT and PMT, shown in Fig. 6 (col. 8, lines 15-16). *Hamada* teaches that the Transport Stream, TS, comprised of TS packets (Fig. 5), where the TS packets already contain the PSI. *Hamada* fails to disclose inserting additional information supplied from the packet parser into an audio/video packet. *Hamada* teaches extracting a PID, but does not insert the PID into a packet (col. 9, lines 28-52). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claim 1 at least on the grounds discussed above.

Turning to *Hamada* at col. 10, line 50 onward, *Hamada* teaches a match packet received from *the parser* 74 is supplied to interface 22. Interface 22 *converts the format of the match packet* to IEEE 1394 standard and transmits the converted signal (col. 10, lines 46-53). Therein, *Hamada* fails to teach *inserting additional information* supplied from a packet parser. Rather, *Hamada* teaches receipt of a packet (match) from a packet parser and subsequent conversion and transmission of the same.

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The Examiner relies on *Hamada* at Fig. 4, col. 8, lines 4-14 to provide a packet parser for extracting packet identification information from a PSI packet (FOA page 3; OA dated July 5, 2004, page 2). Turning to Fig. 4, there is an example of the structure of a decode portion, and not a packet parser. At col. 8, lines 4-14, *Hamada* teaches a DMUX 41 as extracting a TS packet. Neither DMUX 41 or parser 74, as taught by *Hamada*, meet the claim element of receiving additional information from a packet parser and inserting the additional information into an audio video packet.

Claim 2. Applicant submits that claim 2 is patentable at least by virtue of its dependence upon an allowable claim.

Claim 5. Applicant submits that claim 5 is patentable at least by virtue of its dependence upon an allowable claim.

Claims 9, 14 and 16 contain the same subject matter, but depend from different independent claims. Claims 9, 14, and 16 require the audio/video data storing apparatus of claim 1, wherein *said additional information* is image feature information *such as* a title, a classification code, a time, content information, energy information and motion information of a user desired program. Applicant submits that claims 9, 14, and 16 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependence upon an allowable claim.

Claim 10 contains subject matter analogous to that of claim 1, and is believed to be patentable for at least the reasons presented above on behalf of the patentability of claim 1.

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Claim 15. The Examiner fails to particularly address traversal arguments submitted October 5, 2005 and maintains the rejection as set forth in the previous office action (FOA pages 7-8; OA dated July 5, 2005, pages 6-7). Claim 15 requires an additional information classifier for parsing the audio and or video packet supplied from the input portion and extracting and outputting the additional information, and then outputting the audio and/or video packet excepting for the additional information. The Examiner cites to Fig. 7, controller 14, as classifying the parsing of the audio video packets. Turning to col. 8, line 45 to col. 9, line 1, that *Hamada* discloses the structure of a controller 14 in Fig. 7. Further, said controller comprises an interface bus, RAM, ROM and CPU. However, *Hamada* fails to teach a controller comprises or functions as an additional information classifier for parsing the audio and or video packet supplied from the input portion and extracting and outputting the additional information, and then outputting the audio and/or video packet excepting for the additional information. At least for this deficiency the rejection of claim 15 as being anticipated by *Hamada* under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) should be withdrawn.

The Examiner rejects claims 3, 4, 6-8, 12 and 13 as allegedly being unpatentable over *Hamada* in view of *Oishi, et al.*

Claim 3 requires an EIT parser for receiving the EIT packet from the NIT parser and outputting additional information. The Examiner acknowledges that *Hamada* fails to disclose an EIT parser for receiving the EIT packet from the NIT parser and outputting additional information. Therein, the Examiner relies on *Oishi* to teach this element, citing *Oishi* at col. 6, lines 1-32 (FOA pages 8-9; OA dated July 5, 2005, page 8). In response to arguments submitted October 5,

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2005, the Examiner asserts that “an NIT packet received from the PMT and . . . outputs an event information table” as disclosed by *Oishi* at col. 5, lines 10+ teaches the claim limitation of “an EIT parser for receiving the EIT packet from the NIT parser and outputting additional information,” as required by claim 3 (FOA page 2). The Examiner further relies on the teachings of *Oishi* at col. 6, lines 1-32 to provide an EIT parser receiving an EIT packet from the NIT parser, and that a service description table is received from the PMT parser for outputting additional information (FOA page 2). The subject matter taught by *Oishi* at col. 5 and col. 6, will be addressed in turn.

Turning to col. 5, lines 9-14, *Oishi* teaches that Network ID indicates PID of NIT. Program map PID indicates PID of PMT. And moreover, PMT indicates PID of the packet for transmitting route. *Oishi* fails to teach or suggest receiving an EIT packet.

Turning to col. 6, lines 1-9, *Oishi* teaches that a receiver extracts information from the section format table, which includes EIT, to display it on the display screen (col. 6, lines 3-9). *Oishi* fails to teach or suggest receiving an EIT packet.

*Oishi* teaches that NIT can be in table format, and such an NIT table format is shown in Fig. 7 (col. 5, lines 22-28). Two descriptors forming part of the NIT are described, a satellite delivery system descriptor (DVB) and a service list descriptor (col. 5, lines 33-35, lines 39-41, lines 49-55) *Oishi* goes on to teach that in addition to the two descriptors in NIT, information of Electronic Program Guide is arranged in the (EPG) in the payload (data) area of the MPEG2 transport packet (col. 5, lines 62-64). EPG information is described in an SI, a section format

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table. And finally, a receiver extracts information from the section format table, which includes EIT, to display it on the display screen (col. 6, lines 3-9).

*Oishi* fails to teach or suggest receiving an EIT *packet*. In contrast, one of ordinary skill in the art would readily recognize that an EIT could be transported within a larger MPEG packet. A packet is a small amount of computer data sent over a network. Each packet contains the address of its origin and destination, and information that connects it to the related packets being sent<sup>1</sup>. Packetization effects processing of the data. *Oishi* teaches a receiver extracts information from the section format table, which includes EIT. The combination of *Hamada* and *Oishi* fails to teach or suggest receiving an EIT *packet*, and Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claim 3 based on at least this deficiency.

Claim 4 Applicant submits that claim 4 is patentable at least by virtue of its dependence upon an allowable claim.

Claims 7 and 12 contain the same subject matter but depend from different independent claims, 1 and 10, respectively. Claims 7 and 12 require an audio/video data storing apparatus, wherein the particular region, into which the additional information is inserted, is the header region of the PES. The Examiner acknowledges that *Hamada* fails to disclose PES packets and relies on *Oishi* as in claim 4 (FOA page 10). Fig. 4 teaches that the data area of the MPEG2 transport packet is redivided into an arrangement which is shown in Fig. 4, a PES format (col. 4,

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.sharpened.net/glossary/definition.php?packet>

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lines 52-54). However, neither *Hamada*, nor *Oishi* teaches or suggests inserting additional information into the header region of the PES (*Oishi* col. 4, lines 54-61). Applicant submits that claims 7 and 12 are patentable by virtue of their dependence upon an allowable claim and based on the independent grounds discussed above.

Claims 8 and 13 contain the same subject matter but depend from different independent claims, 1 and 10, respectively. Applicant submits that claims 8 and 13 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependence upon an allowable claim.

Claim 6 requires an additional information inserter for inserting the additional information supplied from the packet parser into the header region detected in the header detector. The Examiner applies *Oishi* at col. 4, lines 48-62, as in the rejections above, and also applies Fig. 12 (FOA pages 10-11). As discussed above, *Oishi* at col. 4, lines 48-62 fails to teach or suggest inserting additional information supplied from the packet parser into the header region detected in the header detector. Fig. 12 discloses a block diagram of a modulation, conversion, and transmission apparatus, but fails to disclose an additional information inserter for inserting the additional information supplied from the packet parser into the header region detected in the header detector. *Hamada* and *Oishi*, individually or in combination, fail to teach or suggest this claim element. Applicant submits that claim 6 is patentable based on the independent grounds discussed above.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the

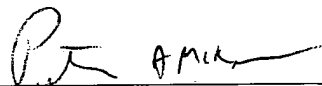


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Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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